

RHO

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.
The heart's still *rhetoric*, diffus'd with eyes. *Shakep.*
His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure *rhetoric* whole streams outflow. *Fairfax.*
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetoric*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*
RHETORICAL, *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were prefaces of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*
The subject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our senses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
RHETORICALLY, *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
To **RHETORICATE**, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low Lat. from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator; to attack the passions.
I will be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricize*, not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORICIAN, *n. f.* [*rhetorician*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who teaches the science of rhetoric.
I he ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*
'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
RHETORICIAN, *adj.* Suited a master of rhetoric.
Boldly pretend'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM, *n. f.* [*ῥέμα*; *rheuma*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
I rust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a *rheum*;
And he long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakep.*
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakep.*
Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shakep.*
Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*
RHEUMATICK, *adj.* [*ῥευματικός*; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from *rheum* or a peccant watry humour.
The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound. *Shakep.*
The blood taken away looked very lizy or *rheumatick*. *Floy.*
RHEUMATISM, *n. f.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatismus*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acid humours.
Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout.
The throbbing quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatism* I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
RHEUMY, *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his whetstone bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryden.*
RHINOCEROS, *n. f.* [*ῥίς* and *κέρας*; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any snare but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacocks.*
RHOMB, *n. f.* [*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥόμβος*.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*
Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*
RHOMBECK, *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RIB

- Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the *astera* in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*
RHOMBOLD, *n. f.* [*ῥόμβος*; *rhomboides*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.
Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*
RHOMBOLDAL, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*
RHUBARB, *n. f.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
What *rhubarb*, fenna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
RHYME, *n. f.* [*ῥυμός*; *rhyme*, Fr.]
1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last found of one verse to the last found or syllable of another.
The youth with songs and *rhymes*:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*
For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle fousing from the skies. *Dryden.*
If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
And found has right to govern sense. *Prior.*
3. Poetry; a poem.
All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with enchanted *rhymes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*
Now sportive youth,
Carol incoherent *rhymes* with fusing notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*
RHYME, *or reason*. Number or sense.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhyme*;
But from that time into this season,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Speiser.*
I he guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the poetry into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all *rhyme* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakep.*
To **RHYME**, *v. n.*
1. To agree in sound.
He was so warm on picking work to dwell,
But forgot his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
2. To make verses.
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason themselves out again. *Shakep. Henry V.*
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dunciad.*
RHYMER, *n. f.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes;
RHYMSTER, *s. a.* a versifier; a poet in contempt.
Scall'd *rhymers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakep.*
It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, *rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Darvies on Ireland.*
Rhymer come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*
His *rhyme* is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhymist*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*
I speak of those who are only *rhymesters*. *Derwent.*
So modern *rhymers* wisely blast
The poetry of ages past,
And from its ruin build their own. *Shakep.*
RHYTHMICAL, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.
RIB, *n. f.* [*ῥίβη*, Saxon.] A bone in the body.
1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder

RIC

- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false *ribs*, because they are faster and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intestines: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the mucus obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*
Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth upix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature! *Shakep. Macbeth.*
He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing his high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*
RIBALD, *n. f.* [*ribaldus*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
That lewd *ribald*, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and sheen. *Fairy Queen.*
Your *ribald* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakep.*
Ne'er one lip of laurel grac'd these *ribalds*,
From flashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*
RIBALDRY, *n. f.* [from *ribald*; *ribaldus*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*
The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*
In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Granville.*
If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophanities. *Swift.*
RIBAND, *n. f.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A file of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
Quaint in green, the shall be loose enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakep.*
A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
See! in the lists they wait the trumpets found;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears some mystick word. *Granville.*
RIBBED, *adj.* [from *rib*.]
1. Furnished with ribs.
Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which thrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opens its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*
2. Included as the body by ribs.
Remember
The nat'l brav'ry of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribb'd* and paled in,
With rocks unfenceable, and roaring waters. *Shakep.*
RIBBON, *n. f.* See **RIBAND**.
To **RIBBONAST**, *v. n.* [*rib* and *raff*.] To beat soundly. A burlesque word.
That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribbonging*. *Butler.*
I have been pinched in *ribb*, and well *ribbonged* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*
RIBSWORT, *n. f.* A plant.
RIC, *n. f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in these verses of Fortunatus:

RIC

- Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adfit,*
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hil'prie Barbarians a stout helper term.
So *Alfrie* is altogether strong; *Ethelric*, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opinius. *Gibson's Camden.*
RICE, *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick hulk, somewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
RICH, *adj.* [*riches*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian; *rica*, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent.
I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shakep.*
The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*
A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Sead.*
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.
Earth, in her *rich* attire, *Milton.*
Consummate lovely smil'd.
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.
So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear.
If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*
Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*
4. Fertile; fruitful.
There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
RICHED, *adj.* [from *rich*.] enriched. Obsolete.
Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakep. King Lear.*
RICHES, *n. f.* [*richesses*, Fr.]
1. Wealth; money or possession.
The instrumentality of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*
Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*
Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*
What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*
RICHLY, *adv.* [from *rich*.]
1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakep.*
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*
2. Plentifully.
In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*
RICHNESS, *n. f.* [from *rich*.]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sid.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.
This town is famous for the princely *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Speclator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*
RICK.